KHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE EXPANDING POWERS OF THE PRESIDENCY, 1789 – THE PRESENT**

**A. George Washington B. John Adams C. Thomas Jefferson**

**D. James Monroe E. Andrew Jackson F. James K. Polk**

**G. Abraham Lincoln H. Ulysses S. Grant I. Theodore Roosevelt**

**J. William Howard Taft K. Woodrow Wilson J. Franklin D. Roosevelt**

**K. Harry S Truman L. Dwight Eisenhower M. John F. Kennedy**

**N. Lyndon Baines Johnson O. Richard Nixon P. Ronald Reagan**

**Q. George H. W. Bush R. Bill Clinton S. George W. Bush**

**T. Barack Obama**

\_\_\_\_\_1. This President started a war without the consent of Congress in order to take possession of the American Southwest, including the present day state of California. He also acquired the Oregon County by treaty.

\_\_\_\_\_2. As President, he established several precedents, including the title, “Mr. President.” His Farewell Address established US foreign policy towards Europe for decades to come. Perhaps most importantly, though, he directed the US Army to put down the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794.

\_\_\_\_\_3. Although he did not believe he had the power to do it under his strict constructionist views of the Constitution, he purchased the Louisiana Territory nevertheless.

\_\_\_\_\_4. He used the veto power more than any previous President, established the “Spoils System” of giving away government jobs, and refused to enforce a decision of the Supreme Court in *Worcester V. Georgia* (1832).

\_\_\_\_\_5. His “doctrine” – issued in 1823 – stated that European powers could no longer colonize any part of the Americas: North America, South America, Central America, or the Caribbean. In exchange, the US would continue to stay out of European affairs.

\_\_\_\_\_6. As President, he used executive orders infrequently, but with regards to several controversial issues. His most ambitious legislation was the Affordable Care Act, which is often referred to by his name.

\_\_\_\_\_7. He was impeached for lying to the United States Congress about an extramarital affair in the White House. As President, he authorized the North American Free Trade Agreement.

\_\_\_\_\_8. He was the first US President to use the power of the office to arbitrate on behalf of working people in the Anthracite Coal Strike of 1902. He used the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to sue several companies, including the Standard Oil Company. And finally, he encouraged laws to protect consumers, like the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act. He also promoted conservation by establishing several national parks.

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\_\_\_\_\_9. He fired all of the members of the Air Traffic Controllers Union who walked off the job. He also negotiated an end to the Cold War with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

\_\_\_\_\_10. While he was President, the US was victimized by a murderous terrorist attack organized by al-Qaeda. He invaded Afghanistan to rout out the enemy. In addition, he encouraged the passage of the Patriot Act, a law which clearly violates the fourth amendment, to end the terrorist threat.

\_\_\_\_\_11. He was a general during the Civil War, but after the war ended, he was elected President. As President, the Union army occupied the former Confederacy and protected the rights of recently emancipated African-Americans.

\_\_\_\_\_12. He was the only President ever to resign from office – due to his involvement in the so-called “Watergate Scandal.” Before he resigned, he attempted to assert the President’s right to withhold information for Congress – to no avail.

\_\_\_\_\_13. He was the general who organized Operation Overlord – the D-Day invasion in Europe during World War II. As President of the United States, he orchestrated the creation of the Federal Highway System during the 1950s. He also sent in federal troops to Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, in order to guarantee the safety of African-American students there after the *Brown V. Board of Education* decision.

\_\_\_\_\_14. He negotiated an end to the Cuban Missile Crisis – the closest Americans had ever come to nuclear holocaust – in 1962.

\_\_\_\_\_15. He dropped two atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan. In the aftermath of the war, he ordered the government to take control of a steel mill where workers had gone on strike.

\_\_\_\_\_16. He closed every bank in America when he was inaugurated in 1933, then re-opened them when they agreed to abide by new rules codified in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. He organized the New Deal. When programs in that set of laws were ruled unconstitutional, he attempted to “pack” the Supreme Court by adding six new justices who thought the way he did. It didn’t work!

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\_\_\_\_\_17. As President of the United States, he personally helped to negotiate the Treaty of Versailles, which ended World War I. His 14 Point Plan for Peace in Europe included free trade, demilitarization, the self-determination of nations, and a commitment to the creation of an international peacekeeping government, the League of Nations.

\_\_\_\_\_18. As President of the United States, this successor to Theodore Roosevelt sued more companies for violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in four years than TR had in seven. He was also probably the largest President in US history!

\_\_\_\_\_19. While he was President of the United States, he overstepped the boundaries of the Constitution by passing the Alien and Sedition Acts. These laws forbid criticism of the government – violating both freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

\_\_\_\_\_20. While he was President, the United States went to war in Vietnam – based not on a declaration of war by Congress, but rather, because of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. He also signed both the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 into law.

\_\_\_\_\_21. While this man was President, the Berlin Wall fell, the Soviet Union collapsed, and the United States went to war in Kuwait and Iraq – the Persian Gulf War. He was wildly popular until the economy went to pot – and he was not re-elected in 1992.

\_\_\_\_\_22. While he was President of the United States during the Civil War, he instituted a draft, suspended the *writ of habeas corpus*, created a state from the territory of another state (West Virginia), and issued a number of executive orders which were probably unconstitutional – including the Emancipation Proclamation. And, he is remembered as the United States of America’s greatest President!